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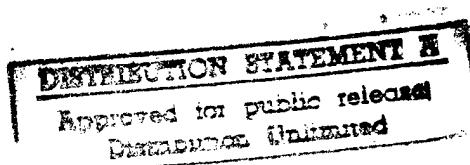
4 JUNE 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 24, 10 SEPTEMBER 1985



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4 JUNE 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 24, 10 SEPTEMBER 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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REPORT ON INSPECTING TAX COLLECTIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 837-839

[Finance Ministry Report on Initiating an Inspection in Tax Collection and Financial Matters (6 August 1985) (Summary)]

[Text] I Scope and Time Limit of Inspection

This inspection in tax collection and financial matters principally affects state enterprises (including enterprises in industry, communications, commerce, grain, foreign trade, supply and marketing, material resources, and currency). State enterprise units and administrative organs are also subjected to the inspection. Tax payments by collectively-owned enterprises and individual operators shall also be inspected. As for whether or not the inspection shall cover the financial affairs of collectively-owned enterprises, the various localities concerned shall decide for themselves.

This inspection in tax collection and financial affairs deals primarily with problems arising in 1984 and 1985. In serious individual cases involving large sums of money, inspection may be traced back to before 1984.

II Principal Contents of Inspection

- 1) Has the tax paying unit or taxpayer followed the tax regulations and paid taxes on schedule and in full and has there been tax evasion, nonpayment of taxes, tax in arrears and particularly evasion and nonpayment of income taxes and regulatory taxes. Do reductions and exemptions conform with state regulations and, upon the expiry of tax reduction or tax exemption period, has tax collection been resumed on time?
- 2) Have the enterprises delivered on time and in full to the Treasury the profits and various levies such as collections for the energy and communications major construction funds which should be delivered to the State? Have there been situations where these payments have been retained, or borrowed for other uses or kept in arrears? Have loss compensations and subsidies from the state been applied for and granted according to regulations? Have there been situations where grain enterprises make use of diversified grain prices to fraudulently increase payments from the State for surplus purchases?

- 3) Have the enterprises' disbursements for cost outlay conformed with provisions of the "Regulations on Cost Management of State Enterprises" (in this Bulletin, Issue No 8, 1984) and the detailed rules of enforcement? Have there been conditions of privately expanding the scope, raising the standards and adding on randomly and in confusion cost outlays and expenses?
- 4) Do after tax profit retentions made by enterprises conform with state regulations? Have there been conditions of privately raising ratios for profit retention and for various special funds? Following profit retention after payment of taxes, have the enterprises set up five sinking funds according to prescribed ratios, has there been productive use of sinking funds to pay welfare expenses and bonuses, and has there been random granting of bonuses, subsidies and payments in kind, private distribution, or private distribution in disguise of products, commodities and material resources?
- 5) Has there been any withdrawal from the Treasury at will in violation of state regulations, recording inside-budget revenues as outside-budget ones, using the names of joint-operation and other pretexts to convert state ownership to collective ownership and public ownership to private ownership, or taking in revenues but not entering them in accounts and privately setting up "petty cash chests"?
- 6) Have prices been raised at random in violation of state regulations, and important industrial means of production of the state and durable consumer goods in urgent demand bought and sold for profit?
- 7) Has there been foreign exchange speculation?
- 8) Has there been wanton use of funds and use of public funds to invite guests, send gifts and indulge in feasting and drinking, and lavish spending and squandering state resources? And have there been acts of corruption, theft, speculation and bribery?

III Method of Inspection

This inspection of tax collection and financial matters shall combine self inspection, mutual inspection, and priority inspection. Questions concerning tax collection of enterprises shall be subjected to inspection organized by local tax collecting organs. In regard to financial problems, in principle, enterprises and units subordinate to localities shall be subjected to inspection organized by provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities while enterprises and units subordinate to departments of the central government shall be subjected to inspection by working units dispatched by relevant departments of the central government. In inspection, it is necessary to combine points with all areas, emphasizing key points but attending to the overall as well. To ensure quality of inspection work, inspection of key points shall not be less than 40 percent of the whole and inspection of tax collection from key units inspected shall cover 60 percent or more of all tax collections.

IV Inspection Time Period and Requirements

This inspection of tax collection and financial matters began in August this year and will end before the spring festival. Regions and departments must earnestly strengthen work in leadership over this inspection of tax collection and financial matters, do a good job from start to finish, avoid being perfunctory and carry out simultaneous inspection, rectification and establishment of a healthy system of regulations. In particular, the work of delivering taxes to the Treasury must be emphasized; as soon as a case has been inspected, the tax collected shall at once be delivered to the Treasury. At the conclusion of the inspection, it will be necessary to meet the following requirements: 1) basically inspected actual conditions; b) handled problems discovered according to regulations; c) delivered taxes and profits that should be made good to the Treasury and claimed funds that should be recovered; and d) cadres and employees received education due and strengthened concepts of the legal system.

Units themselves must first carry out self-inspection and the problems thus discovered handled in an appropriately liberal manner. The party under inspection shall of its own accord reflect conditions truthfully and provide relevant reference materials. Parties rejecting or resisting an inspection and refusing to tell the facts shall be dealt with sternly once the facts are discovered. Problems discovered in inspections shall be dealt with in a serious manner, with each and every one of them being well disposed of. Enterprises and units which have violated the law and disciplinary codes shall absolutely not be allowed to obtain any economic gain or benefit. In regard to serious cases, responsibilities of the relevant leadership personnel and workers must be traced. Law breaking or criminal cases such as corruption, theft and robbery, speculation and bribery shall be turned over to judicial organs to be dealt with according to law. At the same time, due protection shall be given to persons revealing or reporting crimes and those taking vengeance on crime-reporting shall be dealt with sternly.

If the above report is found in order, it is requested that it be approved and circulated to the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities and relevant departments of the State Council for implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

CIRCULAR ON MARKETING VEGETABLES IN CITIES (16 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 839-840

(Guo-fa 1985 No 98)

[Text] The State Council approves the "Report on Doing a Good Job in Producing and Marketing Vegetables in Cities" by the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and the State Administration of Commodity Prices, and hereby issues it to you and request you to conscientiously implement it in light of local conditions.

Since decontrol of vegetable markets, the situation as a whole has been satisfactory. In some areas, the vegetable trade is prosperous and vegetables are supplied in good quality and at low prices. This has been well received by the masses, but in some areas, the vegetable supply has been reduced and there has been a relatively large increase in vegetable prices. The masses have much complaint against this. The ability to do a good job of providing vegetable supply after the reform in the system of the supply and marketing of vegetables has a direct bearing on the livelihood of urban people and the stability of society. This is not only an economic problem, but also a political one; therefore, leading groups at all levels must conscientiously handle this problem. All areas must emphasize actual implementation of requirements and measures that the report puts forward, earnestly solve all problems that have cropped up, strive to improve vegetable supply, and be sure to prevent any sharp increase in vegetable prices. In addition to all-out efforts of responsible departments and close coordination of relevant departments, key leading comrades in all cities should personally be concerned about the work related to vegetables, include this work in the agenda of their routine work, always supervise and inspect this work, and carefully and satisfactorily concentrate on reform in the supply and marketing of vegetables.

/9716

CSO: 4005/380

REPORT ON PRODUCING AND MARKETING VEGETABLES IN CITIES (16 JULY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 840-843

[Text] At the instruction of leading comrades of the State Council, we held in Beijing a symposium on vegetables of 11 cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang, Harbin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Xi'an, Chengdu, and Guiyang. The symposium exchanged information and experiences related to the decontrolling of vegetable markets, studied the question of how to further satisfactorily concentrate on the production of vegetables and to satisfactorily provide vegetable supply, in particular the question of how to prevent sharp price increases of vegetables during the off seasons. During the symposium leading comrades of the State Council listened to briefings on the work and gave important instructions.

Judging by the briefings on the situation by various areas, since the decontrol of vegetable markets, the situation as a whole has been satisfactory. We have given play to peasants' initiative in producing vegetables, the quality of vegetables has improved, the proportion of select varieties of vegetables has risen, and it has become relatively convenient for people to buy vegetables; but as it has been a relatively short time since decontrolling vegetable markets, we lack experience in doing this work. As a result, there are still quite a few problems related to the production, supply and marketing of vegetables causing a reduction in supply and a relatively sharp increase in prices in some areas. In some cities, the land area for vegetable farming has been reduced, vegetable wholesale trade markets have not yet been satisfactorily developed, and the state vegetable companies have failed to earnestly play their part in regulating market mechanisms and in dampening vegetable prices. Some areas have failed to ensure the payments of subsidies for losses of a policy nature thus affecting regulation of throughput. We hold that success of the reform in the vegetable production and supply system is a major issue vital to people's livelihood and social stability and is both an economic and a political issue. All areas must conscientiously solve the problems that have cropped up in reform, continue to sum up their experiences, ensure the steady development of vegetable production, and do a good job of vegetable supply in markets.

1. Satisfactorily build up bases and emphasize vegetable production

We should see that the extention of vegetable production to outer suburbs is inevitable. In view of the requirements of the overall urban programs and

the division of agricultural zones, we should develop vegetable farming in a planned manner in outer suburbs and gradually have a layout of vegetable farming with vegetable land in outskirts and outer suburbs of the cities and in areas outside the cities. Judging by the current situation in our country, for a fairly long time to come, we should mainly rely on production in suburban vegetable production bases to satisfactorily supply vegetables to cities, in particular large cities. Therefore, we must ensure that there is sufficient land for vegetables in the outskirts of cities and that vegetables are fully and satisfactorily grown on the land.

To satisfactorily stress vegetable production, we must concentrate on the following: 1) strictly control the area of vegetable land occupied by capital construction and maintain basically unchanged the total areas of vegetable land. If it is indeed necessary to take over vegetable land for use, approval must be obtained in accordance with relevant regulations and a charge on the construction on vegetable land must be paid, which will specially be spent for the establishment of new vegetable land. 2) The vegetable production responsibility system should be adapted to local conditions and be diverse in form. Peasants must grow vegetables on land assigned them under contract for vegetable production and must not lay the land idle or use it for other purposes. 3) In case that the food grain rations of vegetable growing peasants are supplied in the "reverse 30-70 percent" proportion, the additional income from higher prices need not be delivered to upper levels for the time being. Cities can keep the income and spend it mainly to support vegetable production. In areas where food grain continues to be supplied at original unified prices, local governments decide when the "reverse 30-70 percent" proportion of prices is to be implemented, but no preferential treatment on food grain prices will be given to peasants who fail to grow vegetables on the land assigned to them by contracts for vegetable production. 4) We should preserve some of the preferential measures for vegetable production and not abolish all of them. We should continue to use income from rural industry and sideline undertakings to support vegetable production. 5) Supplies of chemical fertilizer, pesticide, plastic cloth, trellis materials, and other major means of production needed for vegetable production should be ensured and included in local plans. 6) We should apply new achievements of science and technology, popularize fine breeds and scientific and technological knowledge, and heighten vegetable growing peasants' level of science and technology.

2. Satisfactorily arrange supply of vegetables in off seasons

In both southern and northern China, particularly in northern China, we should adopt effective measures to arrange the production of more varieties to be supplied in off seasons. We should ensure early placement of orders for the supply of vegetables from other areas, make good arrangements for rail, highway, and waterway transport, and do a good job in distribution of vegetables. We should fully utilize existing vegetable warehouses to store vegetables to be supplied in off seasons. We should increase the production of soyabean products to make the supply of foodstuff more abundant in off seasons.

Autumn vegetable production in northern areas has a bearing on the vegetable supply for next winter and spring. We must ensure acreage for this production.

In the outskirts, arrange more production of selected varieties of vegetables, while in outer suburbs and nearby areas, arrange more production of popular vegetables of dependable quality. Quantities of autumn vegetables are large and marketed in a short time; therefore, the people's governments in various areas should make careful arrangements for the reaping, transport, storing, and supply of vegetables. To encourage peasants to store vegetables and to urge residents, offices and social bodies to do the same, we should appropriately widen the seasonal disparity in prices. The state vegetable business departments should continue to do a good job of storing autumn vegetables and ensure vegetable supply in the off seasons of winter and spring.

3. Further clear the circulation channels

Large and medium-sized cities should establish some vegetable wholesale markets based on the needs of the circulation of vegetables. In some medium-sized cities, wholesale trade markets can be set up together with agricultural trade markets. The city governments should consider in their urban construction programs the construction of wholesale trade markets, and make necessary arrangements for the investment. All those who produce or do business in vegetables and all the collective canteens can make transactions on negotiated prices in these markets, thus gradually turning these trade markets into vegetable distribution centers in cities. We should properly set up more agricultural trade markets, arrange more vegetable stands, lengthen morning and evening business hours and thus provide convenience for the masses in buying vegetables.

We should keep "city gates" wide open, allow vegetable farmers and hawkers to carry vegetables into cities to sell and welcome companies from other areas to set up shops and warehouses to market vegetables. Public security, communications, urban construction, environmental protection, public health, and industrial and commercial administration departments should help do this work and abolish the practice of refusing entry of vegetables into cities. We should strengthen control over vegetable hawkers, educate them in observing law and order, and urge industrial and commercial administration departments to earnestly handle cases of pushing up vegetable prices and infringing on the interests of consumers.

State-owned and collective commerce and collective catering units should sign purchase and sales contracts with producers. Contracts should state terms on the variety, quantities, quality, prices (fixed prices, range of prices, or market prices), and time of delivery. Both purchaser and seller must strictly carry out their contracts, and whoever fails to carry out the contract without justification should shoulder economic responsibility. These cases should be handled in accordance with the "PRC Economic Contract Law" (published in 1981 No 26 issue of this Bulletin).

4. State vegetable companies should vigorously take part in the regulation of market mechanisms.

The state vegetable companies in large and medium-sized cities should do a good job of vegetable distribution by using surplus in one area to overcome

shortage in another to push vegetable prices down and stabilize the market. They should strengthen work in market forecasting, provide information and thus guide producers in carrying out production according to market demands and satisfactorily arrange the circulation of vegetables. They should build a number of vegetable cold storage facilities and vegetable selecting and processing plants in a planned manner, acquire necessary transport vehicles, thus enabling themselves to give fuller play to their role.

Since decontrolling vegetable markets, turnover at some state-owned retail enterprises has declined and burdens have increased because of the large number of workers who left or retired. The enterprises having difficulties in paying taxes in accordance with the regulations can apply to the local tax departments for a certain amount of tax exemption and reduction.

Of state-owned retail units, except for large vegetable retail markets (shops) and supermarkets, ordinary medium-sized and small shops can be designated as small accounting units, be managed collectively, and be independent accounting units that shoulder sole responsibility for profits and losses. For vegetable retail enterprises, we should determine their turnover and average rate of gross profits and regard these figures as targets of evaluation. Vegetable shops (markets) must mainly deal in vegetables. Provided they do a good job in the vegetable business, they are allowed to engage in dealing in and processing other foodstuff. If there is still a surplus work force, after applying for and obtaining approvals, they can also engage in other tertiary industry.

5. Conscientiously prevent sharp price increases of vegetables

Urban people are extremely sensitive to increases in vegetable prices. After the decontrol of vegetable markets, it is imperative to adopt practical measures to prevent a sharp increase in vegetable prices. Decontrolling vegetable prices by no means signifies an absolute decontrol devoid of any intervention. We should diversify measures to give guidance on the pricing of staple vegetables which are in season. When there is an excessive increase in vegetable prices, we may, for a certain period of time, fix a ceiling for the retail prices of a few major varieties of vegetables to protect the rights and interests of consumers.

To stabilize vegetable prices, we should continue to implement the existing policy of subsidizing losses incurred by those who are in vegetable production or related businesses. For 3 years beginning from 1985, we will continue to include in the local financial budget, a vegetable business loss subsidy equal in amount to 1984's finance budget allocation. These subsidies are to be mainly used by the state vegetable companies in regulating the supply of vegetable in off and busy seasons and as subsidies to stabilize and keep down vegetable prices in markets. If there is any cash surplus in spending of subsidies for losses incurred in vegetable production and related business, it may be used to improve vegetable business facilities, expand vegetable business, establish vegetable wholesale trade markets, and adopt necessary measures to support vegetable production. Offenders will be punished as violating finance and economic disciplines.

6. Strengthen leadership over work related to vegetables.

Since the decontrol of vegetable markets, many new situations have emerged and many problems have cropped up. City governments at all levels should strengthen leadership over work related to vegetables. They should include this work in the agenda of their routine work, frequently carry out studies on the work and appoint special persons to be in charge of this work. Major leading comrades in cities should personally be concerned for work relating to vegetables and satisfactorily solve the problems that will crop up in conducting reforms as they did before. It is even more imperative for county, township and village governments in suburban districts to appoint special persons to be in charge of emphasizing production of vegetables. They should strengthen ideological education among vegetable farmers and the employees in commercial sectors. They should regard doing a good job of growing and selling vegetable as a bound duty for the state. Leading groups at all levels must make thorough investigations and studies, strengthen supervision over and inspection on work related to vegetables and continue to sum up experiences and satisfactorily concentrate on reforms in the production and marketing of vegetables.

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CSO: 4005/380

CIRCULAR ON INVIGORATING THE LOCAL ECONOMY (16 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 p 844

(Guo-fa 1985 No 56)

[Text] The State Council has already approved the State Scientific and Technological Commission's "Request for Instruction on Launching a Number of Short-Term Scientific and Technological Projects to Invigorate Local Economy" and hereby issues it to you for reference and implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

SSTC REQUEST TO INVIGORATE LOCAL ECONOMY WITH SCIENCE PROJECTS (22 MAY 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 844-845

[Text] Over the past few years two mutually complementing new trends have emerged in our country's urban and rural economic life: one is the vigorous development and activity of medium-sized and small enterprises, particularly rural small town enterprises; and the other is a new demand for an all-round development of rural areas arising along with the change in rural economic structure. The healthy and sustained development of these two trends urgently need the guidance and armament of science and technology.

At present, of our country's rural areas with population of 800 million people, there are 10 million graduates from senior middle schools, over 100 billion yuan in funds, and vast amounts of agricultural, sideline, mountain, and water resources to be exploited. The output value of rural small town enterprises last year rose by 24 percent over the previous year. Henceforth, as long as we are able to maintain a little lower growth rate, 10 years later their output value may reach 1,000 billion yuan. From the point of view of scientific and technological work, through many years of hard work, we have already accumulated a fairly large number of scientific research achievements. Conscientiously and satisfactorily emphasizing the popularization and application of these scientific research results will certainly play a positive role in pushing forward urban and rural economic development.

To urge our science and technology to become closely linked with the economy and to continue implementing the principle of "economic construction must rely on science and technology while the work of science and technology must be geared to the needs of economic construction," in addition to the work of focusing on satisfactorily concentrating on medium and long-term projects that are of vital strategic significance for national plans and people's livelihood, the State Scientific and Technological Commission should at the same time emphasize a number of short-term projects with quick results that closely link science and technology with the economy and that are significant in setting examples and popularizing science and technology for medium-sized and small enterprises; in other words, a number of technological development projects that can be turned into commodities in a short time and are suited to the technological level of our medium-sized and small enterprises and can achieve quick economic results. This is aimed at improving the scientific and technological level of medium-sized and small enterprises, rural small town

enterprises, and rural construction and planting new seeds for the further development of local economy.

For this purpose, we propose that the state grant a small increment of the allocation of funds as a beginning. In the future, in the part of scientific and technological plan in the Seventh Five-Year Plan, list a special "plan for the development of technology to help reinvigorate local economy" (which can be shorted as plan for short-term projects with quick results and is suggested to be named "Spark-Fire Plan"). The State Scientific and Technological Commission is to be in charge of arranging the actual implementation of the plan in various areas.

Through discussion with the relevant departments in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, it is unanimously held that in selecting the short-term scientific and technological projects we should follow the following principles:

1. These projects must be accurately geared to the demand in domestic and foreign markets.
2. They should really have the advantages related to resources and technology.
3. The technological achievements can be turned into commodities in a short time and have considerable economic results, can be put into production within 1 or 2 years and can recover investments in about 5 years.
4. They are significant in setting examples, can provide full sets of mature technology or equipment for popularization and application and can become local training bases.
5. We should give priority to selecting projects that can earn foreign exchange or can reduce imports and thus conserve foreign exchange.

To improve the economic results of the investment, we plan to reform previous methods of funds allocation and implement the system of "matched allocation of funds." Namely, only when a project has undergone an adequate feasibility study and only when the locality is able to raise about two-thirds of the funds (one-third is to be allocated by local finance and one-third is to be invested by the enterprises and institutions concerned) will the state grant "matched support" by providing about one-third of the funds by allocation or loans. The implementation of the contract is to be supervised by our banks. If the project is successful, the state will recover its investment or loan by installment; if it is a failure, the risk is equally shared. This can prevent the previous malpractice of scrambling for state investment and is likely to relatively greatly increase economic results.

Assigning the State Scientific and Technological Commission to be in charge of arranging this work will facilitate full utilization of scientific and technological information and the large number of scientific and technological achievements in its hands and introduction of technology from abroad through

channels of international scientific and technological cooperation and will also facilitate giving full play to the force of scientific research institutes and scientific and technological personnel as our support. Scientific and technological committees at all levels should vigorously strengthen cooperation on their own accord with other departments to jointly do that work well.

Concerning the management of these projects, we should first streamline administration and delegate power, and second we should rely on our banking system to strengthen control over funds. We will draw up detailed regulations on the concrete management of the projects together with our planning, financial, banking and other relevant departments.

If the above is feasible, please approve and circulate it to various areas and relevant departments for reference and implementation.

/9716
CSO: 4005/380

BULLETIN ON APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS (21 AUGUST 1985)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 24, 10 Sep 85 pp 847-848

[Text] Appoint Chang Hongsheng [0788 7703 3932] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hellenic Republic.

Remove Zhuang Yan [8369 3543] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hellenic Republic.

Appoint Zhou Mingji [0719 2494 1013] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Remove Huang Mingda [7806 2494 6671] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Appoint Li Shichun [2621 0013 3046] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Remove Qiu Lixing [6726 0500 5887] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Appoint Zhang Dewei [1728 1795 4850] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Thailand, and concurrently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea.

Remove Shen Ping [3088 1627] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Thailand and from the concurrent post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Democratic Kampuchea.

Appoint Zhang Zhen [1728 4176] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Remove Huang Shixie [7806 1013 3610] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Appoint Liu Qingyou [0491 1987 2589] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

Appoint Hu Changlin [5170 2690 2651] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United Arab Emirates.

Appoint Qian Jiadong [6929 1857 2639] permanent representative (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary) of the People's Republic of China to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland.

Remove Li Luye [2621 7773 6851] from the post of permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland.

Appoint Liu Shan [0691 1472] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium and concurrently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and head of mission to the European Community.

Remove Zhang Shu [4545 2562] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium and the concurrent posts of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and head of mission to the European Community.

Appoint Gu Xiner [7357 2946 1422] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ghana.

Remove Jia Huaiqi [6328 2037 7871] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Ghana.

Appoint Tao Dazhao [7118 1129 6856] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Remove Xu Zhongfu [6079 0022 1133] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Federative Republic of Brazil.

Appoint Li Guoxin [2621 0948 2450] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Colombia.

Remove Tao Dazhao [7118 1129 6856] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Colombia.

Appoint Li Peiyi [2621 1014 1355] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Togo.

Remove Jin Misheng [7246 3046 3932] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Togo.

Appoint Zhang Ruijie [1728 3843 2638] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Ethiopia.

Remove Zhao Yuan [6392 3293] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Ethiopia.

Appoint Wu Shunyu [0702 7311 6276] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Lebanon.

Remove Yu Mengxin [0060 1125 2946] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Lebanon.

Appoint Luo Jiahuan [5012 0857 8814] Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Remove Tian Ding [3944 0002] from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

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CSO: 4005/380

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